# BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

PROCEEDING #18-11703 JANUARY 11, 2018

3:00 P.M.

ALLOWABLE EX PARTE BRIEFING - ND-2018-2-E
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY and DOMINION ENERGY INC. Allowable Ex Parte Briefing Regarding Merger of SCANA Corporation
and Dominion Energy, Inc.

## TRANSCRIPT OF ALLOWABLE PROCEEDINGS

**EX PARTE BRIEFING** 

COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT: Swain E. WHITFIELD,
CHAIRMAN; Comer H. 'Randy' RANDALL, VICE CHAIRMAN;
and COMMISSIONERS John E. 'Butch' HOWARD, Elliott
F. ELAM, Jr., Elizabeth B. 'Lib' FLEMING, Robert T.
'Bob' BOCKMAN, and G. O'Neal HAMILTON

ADVISOR TO COMMISSION: Joseph Melchers, Esq. General Counsel

**STAFF:** Jocelyn G. Boyd, Chief Clerk/Administrator; F. David Butler, Esq., Senior Counsel; James Spearman, Ph.D., Executive Assistant to Commissioners; B. Randall Dong, Esq., and David W. Stark, III, Esq., Legal Staff; William O. Richardson, Douglas K. Pratt, Thomas Ellison, and John Powers, Technical Advisory Staff; Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M-GNSC, Court Reporter; and Afton Ellison, Deborah Easterling, and Calvin Woods, Hearing Room Assistants

### **APPEARANCES:**

K. CHAD BURGESS, ESQUIRE, together with Jimmy E. Addison [CEO, SCANA] and Thomas F. Farrell, II [CEO, Dominion Energyl, representing and presenting for South Carolina Electric & Gas Company and Dominion Energy, Inc.

SHANNON BOWYER HUDSON, ESQUIRE, represent the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff	
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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Please be seated. I'll call this allowable ex parte briefing to order and welcome you.

At this time, I'll turn it over to our attorney, Mr. Melchers, to read the docket.

MR. MELCHERS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioners, we're here pursuant to a Notice of Request for Allowable Ex Parte Communication Briefing. The parties requesting the briefing are South Carolina Electric & Gas Company and Dominion Energy, Inc. It is scheduled for today, here in the Commission's hearing room for January 11th, 3 o'clock. And the subject matter to be discussed today is: SCANA Corporation and Dominion Energy, Inc., Merger.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Melchers.

At this time, I'll turn it over to the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff — Ms. Hudson, I guess that's you, today — to give us some ground rules for the day, governing today's proceeding.

MS. HUDSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon, everyone. Can everyone hear me?

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: No, I don't think your

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mic is on, Ms. Hudson.

MS. HUDSON: [Indicating.] Let me start over.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes.

MS. HUDSON: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Shannon Hudson. I am Deputy Chief Counsel with the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff and I am the designee of our Executive Director to certify that today's proceeding takes place within the rules of the allowable ex parte statute. And that statute number is 58-3-260(C)(6). That's the statute that allows today's briefing to take place.

Under that statute, for today's briefing to take place, certain rules must be followed, and I'm going to go over a few of those with you right now.

First, the topic to be discussed is limited to the SCANA/Dominion merger, only that.

The presenters today may only present. They may not ask the Commission to take any action. For instance, those presenting cannot say, "Commissioners, will you approve our merger?"

Next, only the Commission may ask questions.

And just like the presenters may not ask the

Commission to take any action, the Commissioners

cannot indicate or state what action they may or

may not take. For instance, they may not indicate

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today	that	they	will	or	will	not	approve	the
merger	۲.							

So, I believe — a transcript of today's proceeding will be filed no later than this time next Thursday. In addition, any presentation used today, along with any of the documents referenced, will also be included with that posting on the Commission's website. If anybody has any questions, you're welcome to come see me after the hearing.

And just in conclusion, you were given this sign-in sheet [indicating] when you came in.

Please turn it in to the Staff when you leave.

Please sign it. It is needed to certify today's briefing.

I appreciate you listening to me, and thank you for your time. And, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Ms. Hudson.

Now that we've been given our ground rules governing allowable ex parte briefings, at this time — I don't think there are any other matters at this time, so at this time I'm going to turn it over to the companies. Is that you, Mr. Burgess?

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir. You have the

MR. BURGESS: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that's me.

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MR. BURGESS: Thank you. My name is Chad Burgess. I'm corporate counsel for SCE&G, and it's a pleasure to appear before you today. And on behalf of SCE&G and Dominion, we appreciate the opportunity which you've provided to us, to explain to you the transaction that SCANA and Dominion entered into here recently, just after the New Year.

We have two presenters today: Mr. Tom Farrell, who's the CEO of Dominion Energy, and Jimmy
Addison, who's the CEO of SCANA Corporation.

I'll ask both those gentlemen to go ahead and take the panel.

They have about 16 slides — really, 18 slides, but once you get past the Safe Harbor Statement at the beginning, there's about 16 slides of substantive comments that they want to cover with you today. So, unless you have anything further for me, Mr. Chairman, I'll turn it over to these gentlemen and let them explain to you how we got to where we are today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Burgess.

Good afternoon, Mr. Addison. Good afternoon, Mr. Farrell. I don't know who chooses to go first,

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but I'll leave that to you tw
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MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Thank you,
Chairman Whitfield and Vice Chairman Randall, and
fellow Commissioners. We appreciate your time this
afternoon.

[Reference: Presentation Slides 2 ~ 3]

On October 31st, we announced the planned retirements of our CEO and another senior executive. Two weeks later, on November 16th, we held a press conference where SCE&G Senior Vice President Keller Kissam presented our proposed solution to the abandonment of the Summer Units 2 and 3.

Central to our proposal were: an immediate rate reduction of 3½ percent, shortening the recovery period from 60 to 50 years, a shareholder-funded base-load power plant of over 500 megawatts providing 40 percent of the energy that was to come from our 55 percent portion of Units 2 and 3 of Summer.

This proposal did not receive the public support necessary to resolve the issues.

A week later, Thanksgiving week, Dominion reached out to me to seek a meeting to discuss potentially combining with SCANA. Though there had

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been discussions with Dominion earlier in the year regarding their interest in SCANA, those discussions never advanced to negotiation of the terms of a potential transaction. But by late November, we had adequate time to gauge the public reaction to SCE&G's proposed solution, and so we decided to meet again with Dominion to discuss their interest.

We met with Mr. Farrell on the evening of Monday, November 27th, where he and his chief financial officer described a proposed transaction, including a major incremental customer benefit beyond what SCE&G could offer. We felt the proposed solution should be seriously considered, and our board convened two days later. The board concurred with management's initial reaction, and detailed negotiations were initiated.

During this timeframe, ORS's request that we cease collection of the carrying costs associated with the nuclear units caused major concern of investors and rating agencies. Our market capitalization fell more than \$500 million in the few days after the Commission's decision to hear the ORS request. Rating agencies expressed additional concern. It was clear that SCE&G's

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ability to present a successful proposal beyond the one presented in November and remain financially viable was becoming very unlikely.

In short, the offer we put forward in mid-November wasn't enough. The potential of the implementation of the ORS request would have been financially crippling and would have had a significant economic drag on South Carolina for an extended period of time. For these reasons, we felt a discussion with Dominion was warranted.

After due diligence and negotiation, the concept presented by Dominion ultimately evolved into a combination agreement, which was approved by our board on the evening of January 2nd and announced the morning of Wednesday, January 3rd. Given the pace of events here at the PSC, as well as the pending legislation at the South Carolina General Assembly, our board concluded unanimously that combining with Dominion would be far better for our customers, our employees, our investors, and our State than going it alone.

That's the background on how we got to this point.

I'd like to draw your attention to this slide —

[Reference: Presentation Slide 4]

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- where you'll see our view of where we might go from here.

Scenario A on the left is Dominion's proposal, which Mr. Farrell will discuss in detail in a few moments.

Scenarios B and C attempt to describe the impact of the implementation of ORS's request or the impact of similar retroactive legislation, if enacted. Of course, there would be significant legal issues and challenges, if the Base Load Review Act is repealed and that repeal is applied retroactively. So, by presenting this slide, we're not suggesting that we agree with any challenges or changes to the BLRA.

Scenario B presumes the Supreme Court upholds the BLRA as constitutional without a merger or any concessions. Customers' rates actually increase due to the construction costs that are not currently in rates being included. There are no upfront refunds to customers. Rates are impacted by nuclear abandonment for 60 years, and the cost of the replacement generation asset is added to ratebase.

Scenario C is addressed in detail on the next slide.

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## [Reference: Presentation Slide 5]

Scenario C presumes the Supreme Court affirms the repeal of the BLRA, and that appeal is applied retroactively to deny SCE&G cost recovery. Again, we're not suggesting that we think such a result would be appropriate; we're merely presenting an illustration of what would be likely to happen.

The New Nuclear portion of bills would be removed. SCE&G credit is downgraded to speculative — or junk — status, increasing customers' rates. It would require higher-cost equity raise, which will ultimately increase the cost of customers' rates. And we estimate that customers' bills could actually increase due to the higher cost of capital.

Clearly, the tangible solution of the Dominion proposal is a much better answer for all.

And I'll now turn the presentation over to Mr. Farrell to present an overview of Dominion and their proposal.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Thank you, Jimmy.

Mr. Chair, fellow Commissioners, I very much appreciate the opportunity to address you today. I will start by reviewing the broad terms of Dominion

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Energy's offer to combine with SCANA, and then, if it's all right with you all, spend some time introducing you to other parts of Dominion Energy that you may not be familiar with.

But before I start that, in addition to thanking you for the opportunity to present this, you may wonder why — how did this — why are we interested? What are we doing here? You may know that Dominion is a corporate citizen of South Carolina, has been for about three years. We've invested most of a billion dollars in the State over the last three years, about \$750 million, in pipeline purchase from SCANA, their pipeline system. And we've done a number of extensions of that pipeline system to help bring more gas infrastructure to the State of South Carolina.

We do business in about three-quarters of the counties — we have facilities in about three-quarters of the counties of the State of South Carolina. We've also constructed and put into operation two — one very large solar farm and one little-bit-smaller solar farm, in different counties in the State. I'll show you that in a minute.

But I wanted to start out by affirming that we

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are a corporate citizen of this State, that we are very interested in South Carolina. We think it's a wonderful State in which to do business. We have watched the situation unfold. served on one of the industry boards, the INPO board, with SCANA representatives and have known them for years, and got to know the company when we purchased the pipeline business. And we have about 105 or so employees, that were with SCANA, are with us in that purchase, and we got to know them very We understood the culture of the company well. very well, from having those employees work in our company, because we knew that the cultures of the companies are very similar. And I'll show you a little bit of that in a minute. But as we watched this unfold, it's obvious that South Carolina is in a very difficult situation, with the decision by SCE&G to abandon the completion of the two nuclear reactors. don't need me to say that. I don't add anything to the conversation by bringing that to you all. But

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was made, for SCANA's customers, for their

we looked at it and said. "Is there - there's an

enormous amount of uncertainty for the State of

South Carolina since August, when this announcement

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employees, for other businesses in the State. What is our utility going to look like?" We are in the utility business. We're in the same business as SCANA. A little bit larger scale, in different states. I'll show you that. But I know from my personal experience that having a severely financially damaged utility, whether it's bankrupt or near bankruptcy, is a very, very difficult situation for a state to be in. It's a very difficult situation for continued economic development, as companies who are looking to locate here say, "We don't know what's going to happen with rates over time with this utility."

Mr. Addison has shown you these two potential outcomes from actions taken around the BLRA, potential actions, one of which could be to — both revolve off of repealing it, and obviously there would be a court challenge. It would not be our court challenge; it would be SCE&G's challenge. But, undoubtedly, there would be a challenge. If the Supreme Court upholds the actions of the Legislature, you have a severely damaged, probably bankrupt utility that will be involved in a very, very difficult financial situation for many years, and you'll almost certainly have, actually, higher

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rates than you have today when you take into account the cost of capital and the strain that will occur to that utility.

The other outcome is the Supreme Court says, "No, you can't repeal it retroactively," so then you have SCE&G where they were on August 1st, which was after announcement of abandonment, what's in rates, \$1.7 billion in CWIP eligible to be put into rates, et cetera, which Mr. Addison described, which is shown on the slide here.

That is years of uncertainty. The court challenges, potential bankruptcy, years of uncertainty for SCANA, its customers, and the State of South Carolina.

So we took a look at it from our perspective, and said, "What could a combined company do? What would a combined company's financial strength — what could we offer to the situation," understanding, of course, that SCANA is a private company that is held through public markets, but it is a private company. It can't be required to enter into a transaction; it can only do so willingly. The shareholders have to approve it.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 6]
So we constructed this. Now, this is not

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exactly what we talked to Mr. Addison about, but it's fairly close, where we ended up. So the initial part of it, if you all — you have it — I think you have hard copies. I believe you have hard copies. So I'm on page six.

Cash upfront: \$1.3 billion cash contribution to customers, within 90 days of close. We have researched it and we continue to research it, because I have said this and I want to make sure, when I say it, it's correct — I haven't found anything to the contrary — but this would be the largest refund in the history of the utility industry in the United States. No other — no refund by a company would ever come anywhere close to this. \$1.3 billion, within 90 days of closing of the combination of the two companies.

We will — Dominion Energy — will have to issue equity, in part, to help fund this refund. We were put on negative-watch by the rating agencies when we announced this transaction because of the cash payments that are being made and we have to fund off of our equity and debt, off our balance sheet — of the combined balance sheet. And I'll show you the sizes of Dominion Energy here, in a few minutes.

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Now, we've said — there is a merger agreement; it's on file with the Security and Exchange Commission; obviously, we'll make it available to you all, so you can read all the various parts of it. But it contemplates that the average residential customer would get about — would get a \$1000 refund within that 90 days. Now, that's based on their kilowatt-hour usage, so it's the typical 1000 kilowatt-hour-month customer. So it would be more than that, less than that; it would be based off 2016's usage rates.

Now, we have said we are very open; we want to work very closely with ORS and the Commission on exactly how those refunds work, whether — the way this is structured, it assumes that about 50 percent of the funding goes to residential customers and about 50 percent of the funding goes to commercial, industrial, and other customers.

Now, that's just based on the usage patterns of SCE&G's customers. But we're certainly open to discussion of how that would work over time.

That's up front, \$1.3 billion, largest refund in the history of the United States.

The second piece is lower rates, going forward. Now, SCANA had offered a lower rate of

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about 3½ percent in their November — I think was November.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Right.

## MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

 November time period. So, we can do that. we've also said that we will add — and this is going to happen over time, anyways, but we would add whatever reduction — whatever SCANA is collecting, SCE&G is collecting, in its rate today for federal income tax purposes would be reduced from the 35 percent to 21 percent. We don't know all their exact tax positions. It's a very complicated question about how that all actually works out; it's not going to be a dollar for dollar in any utility in the United States, I don't believe, because of all these various positions and regulatory assets and deferred taxes and all these But we'll work through all that. Whatever thinas. it is, we've committed to pass all of that through as soon as possible to SCE&G's customers. very certain that it would be at least a 1½ percent reduction, which is how we get to this 5 percent: the 3½ plus at least 1½. But I want to reiterate, whatever the number is is what will be passed It's almost certainly going to be higher through.

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than a 5 percent reduction. That's about \$7 a month. It's \$7.50 a month for the average residential customer.

Like SCANA, we have agreed that — or proposed, rather, that this \$180 million purchase of the gasfired power plant that is required to help meet customers' needs because Summer will not be completed, they had suggested they would have shareholders pay for that, not attempt to put that into rates, which we would go along with.

The important part of this, the \$1.7 billion of combination of CWIP and other regulatory assets associated with the power plant expansion that is eligible under the BLRA for inclusion in rates, we would take that issue off the table for all time. The combined company would absorb that cost in our balance sheet, without ever attempting to pass that on to customers.

Now, the total benefit to SCE&G's customers, direct and indirect benefits of our proposal compared to what was listed as Option B in Mr. Addison's slide, is \$12.2 billion. That's the Delta between what we are offering and what the status quo was on August 1st: \$12.2 billion in benefits to SCE&G's customers.

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Part of that is a reduction of recovering on the plant to 20 years from 60 years, so you cut the recovery by two-thirds.

There are a great deal of community benefits that are very important Mr. Addison and it's an important part of the culture of our company, which I'll cover with you in a minute. For community benefits, it protects employees until 2020, increasing by a third SCE&G's charitable contributions in South Carolina by adding a million dollars a year, and helps ensure investor confidence not only in SCE and as SCANA and the utility in South Carolina, but other potential companies who may come, want to come to South Carolina as part of economic development activities.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 7]

This next slide is — shows as Slide 7 — is this pro forma, I will call it, refund, by class. This is as proposed, but, as I said, we're very open to discussion of how this would actually work. But if you do it based on usage patterns, residential customers would receive, of the \$1.3 billion, about half: \$628 million of it, which is what yields this \$1000 per average residential

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customer.

Industrial customers would get about \$300 million. Some customers would get a refund of as much as \$22.2 million, within 90 days of closing.

The State of South Carolina, through its various agencies — includes universities, for example, all the State agencies of the State of South Carolina — would get a refund of \$36.6 million, within 90 days of the close. That totals almost \$10 million for certain of the agencies.

Municipalities — separate, of course, from the State agencies — would get an additional \$22.6 million in refunds, within 90 days of the close.

And as you know, there's a category for churches. In this situation, they would get \$2.6 million. About \$200,000 for certain churches.

But depending upon how the Commission wanted to actually allocate this out, across the customer classes.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 8]

Going forward — that's the immediate benefit to customers, within 90 days. Going forward, benefits are: You start with this \$1.3 billion in the far left of this — I'm on the next slide; it's showing on page eight on the screen here — that

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\$1.3 billion in cash payment, which we have to fund off of our balance sheet with a combination of debt and equity. That's what led to the negative outlook for Dominion Energy.

We will write off the \$1.7 million, remove that issue for all time, for potential recovery from customers.

The rate reduction, the way this works — and you'll see this in detail in our application tomorrow, when we file. All this will be laid out in more detail for you, and even more detail will come when the testimony comes. The way this rate reduction works, we will have to subsidize it with an additional almost \$600 million in rate subsidies that will go on for a period of eight years, and then the nuclear plant itself tails down over the balance of the period to zero. Under the SCANA proposal, status quo would have been 60 years. The proposal that they offered in November would be to recover it over 50 years, the customers would be paying for that. This proposal reduces it to 20 years. Then if you take the \$180 million for the power plant that is being purchased by shareholders and absorbed under their balance sheets, rather than trying to seek recovery of the capital cost

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from customers, that is direct benefits of \$3.8 billion directly to SCE&G's customers, including the upfront refund, the subsidy, the absorption of the CWIP, and the \$180 million dollars.

Now, the savings for customers compared to the status quo from August 1st — that's this B; the reference there is B to Mr. Addison's slide — is an additional \$8.4 billion that will not be collected from customers, that otherwise would under the BLRA, which yields total customer benefit from the Dominion Energy proposal of \$12.2 billion.

If you turn to the next slide -

[Reference: Presentation Slide 9]

— this is how the customer bill reduction would look. Again, you start out with this immediate payment of \$1.3 billion. The bill now has got a portion of it — the total bill is \$148 a month. The non-nuclear portion is about \$123 a month; the New Nuclear is \$25 a month. The immediate reduction into rates brings it down to \$18, plus whatever the rest of the federal tax reduction is, which would be added to that. We just don't know what it is today, until we fully understand all the various tax positions of SCE&G. And then that would be collected — that would be —

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that rate would stay like that for eight years and then it reduces over the balance of the period, over the 12 years, in increments, until the nuclear portion goes to zero, as compared to what would have been recovery over 50 years or 60 years.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 10]

I'll turn now, with permission of the

Commissioners, to a little bit more history about

Dominion Energy and some of the other businesses of states we're in.

With your indulgence, before I start, a quick, just, history of our company: Dominion Energy started — we trace our corporate tree to 1785. were started as a canal company along the Appomattox River in Virginia. It's about 30 miles south of Richmond, the Appomattox River. And so we built the canal that ran around the rapids of the Appomattox River there. Over time, we got into a variety of other businesses, and in the early 1900s, we were in the bus — we were a bus company, transportation in the City of Richmond. Richmond is a very hilly city, and a streetcar company was started there. It was the first electrified streetcars, actually, in the United States, were in Richmond. And they moved from

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electrifying streetcars to electrifying homes and businesses.

So what you have — the business that we — the company we have today was founded about 1905, originally as Virginia Electric and Power Company, and has come over time.

Two other important parts of our company are combinations we did with a company called Consolidated Natural Gas, which is a pipeline local gas distribution company. Virginia Power is in — about 80 percent of the population of Virginia and the northeastern part of North Carolina is the service territory for Dominion Energy Virginia. The Consolidated Natural Gas merger occurred in the year 2000: A large interstate pipeline company, local gas distribution companies in a variety of states.

And then, within the last two years, we combined with a company headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is also a natural-gas local gas distribution company formerly called Questar Corporation, and along with a pipeline business.

So that corporate history goes back in those companies, also, a very long way. Questar was the first company to build a pipeline through the Rocky

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Mountains, and Consolidated Natural Gas was the first company to bridge the Ohio River with a pipeline that went from West Virginia into Ohio. That's the history of our company.

But where we are today is a company that's on the next slide —

[Reference: Presentation Slide 11]

- that is managed and operated along a value system. These are the four core values of our company. We have a little bit over 16,000 employees. They can all tell you what these values are: safety, ethics, excellence, and One Dominion Energy. That's our term for teamwork.

The most important of these values to us, as a company, is industrial safety, the safety of our employees and our customers. Products that we deliver, not handled properly, can be dangerous to not only our employees but to our fellow citizens, our customers. Safety is what makes us tick. I think you can tell a lot about the culture of the company by their safety record, how much they care about their employees.

It takes a lot of work to have an extraordinary safety record. Dominion Energy has an extraordinary safety record. SCE&G has a very

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good safety record. The two companies together are leaders in the nation in industrial safety, looking after the welfare of our employees. It takes an enormous amount of work to pull that off. It takes a lot of employees looking out for their fellow employees. That is our core value.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 12]

The next slide shows you — this is the history of our OSHA recordable rates, across our company. An OSHA recordable rate is the number of incidents per 100 employees over the course of a year. So this is millions of hours of work over the course of a year by 16,200 employees. And what that number equates to is that means it's an incident rate of .58, which is among the best, if not the very best, in the United States. We haven't seen other companies' numbers for 2017.

That's come down through a lot of hard work over the last decade. And SCANA/SCE&G's is in between our 2016 and 2017 numbers there. Very good record. Now, what that means, though, unfortunately, is about 85 employees — I haven't seen the final number, actual number, but I think the number's going to be 85 employees — had some incident that they had to go get a prescription or

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see a doctor over the course of 2017. From our 16,000 employees, their millions of workhours, 85 — that's good, but 85 got hurt. And that's something that we are very concerned about and continue to work on, and we will — that's about a 10 percent — better than 10 percent improvement year-over-year from a very low rate to a very low rate, but we can do better and we will do better.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 13]

This next slide is a statement of sort of what it is we do for a living and how we view our mission, which is serving our customers safely and reliably, strengthening the communities in which we do business, minimizing our environmental impacts, rewarding our shareholders, and living our values — those four core values, which we do on a daily basis. As you all know, most utilities in the United States are publicly held companies. Cost of capital is passed through to the customers as a cost of doing business. So there must be — there's an important shareholder component to how any public utility can be successful for the customers in the State.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 14]

These are a few highlights we pulled together

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on Slide 14.

Environmental highlights: We spent about \$4 billion — we are — I'll show you our asset base here in a minute — \$4 billion across largely our Virginia utility company to reduce emissions over the last — since the year 2000. We have dropped the constituents from mercury,  $NO_x$ , and  $SO_x$  to 95 percent lower levels for mercury and sulfur dioxides.

A 43 percent reduction in carbon emission intensities across our fleet. That is twice the reduction of the average utility in the United States, and it puts us in the top two or three utilities in the United States for reducing carbon emissions from our fleet.

Across our very large footprint of natural gas infrastructure, we've reduced — and these are through voluntary programs; there's no carbon regulation, obviously. And on the methane, this is a voluntary program where the activities we have undertaken, we have prevented about 4½ billion cubic feet of methane escaping into the atmosphere over the last nine years.

We have more than doubled production of electricity from renewable energy across Dominion's

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footprint, and added 2700 megawatts of solar to our fleet over the last six years, and the vast majority of that has been over the last three years.

As an indication of our employees, we worked on a little over 260 projects across 10 states where employees went out and cleaned up riverfronts, improved trails, and improved parks.

Social highlights: We're very proud of our relationship with the Armed Forces. South Carolina has a strong and proud association with the military; I'm well aware of that. I grew up in a military family. My father was a career soldier. Virginia has a long and proud history of its association with the Armed Forces. Those two states have very similar cultures in that regard. Dominion Energy, we're very proud to say, was ranked number one as "Best for Vets" in the energy sector by Military Times Magazine last year. You see this box over to the far right. Over the last seven years, 20 percent of our hires have been veterans, across Dominion Energy. We started a program — there's a program across the United States in the utility business called "Troops to Energy Jobs," which is a program that we — utility

industry, gas and — primarily electric, and gas utilities, working with the Department of Energy and mostly the Department of Defense, to get veterans into utility jobs by making it easier for certifications, et cetera. That program that's now throughout the United States was started by Dominion Energy about six years ago.

Fortune Magazine does a ranking every year of the most admired companies across sectors; they do it by individual sectors. Last year, we were ranked as the number two most-admired company.

There's only one company in the utility sector that has been ranked either one or two over the last 10 years, and that's Dominion Energy. We've been ranked either first or second for the past decade.

Last year, Forbes, working with a group of different constituencies, NGOs, investors, et cetera, said they wanted to see who were the most responsible corporate citizens. They look at a variety of factors, including relationships with employees, how they treat the environment, quality of their products, community involvement. Who are the most corporate responsible citizens in the United States, and they picked the top 100 and they called them the "Just 100." Dominion Energy was

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among the "Just 100."

Last year, or 2016 - we don't have all the numbers yet for '17 - Dominion's foundation awarded about \$27 million in charitable contributions. started a program in Virginia and it's now across all our footprint, and we look forward to bringing it to South Carolina if and when that occurs, with the utility business, where we fund, the company funds, our employees fund, and our customers help fund a low-income assistance fund — it's all voluntary, obviously; a third-party administers it for people who need help paying their energy bills. Our company created this almost 40 years ago, and about \$40 million has gone into that program over those years. I'm very proud of this It's called "Energy Share." And it doesn't have to be an electric bill or a gas bill; it can be a propane bill, whatever. It doesn't have to be our product, in other words. Whatever somebody needs help, with their energy bill.

And our employees put more than 100,000 hours into volunteer activities last year.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 15]

The next slide on page 15 that shows up on this, this is a layout of our footprint of our

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company's assets. We have about \$80 billion in assets today. You see we run from New England to the West Coast. You can see the legend there for the various asset base. So the yellow boxes are solar farms. For example, in California, there's about 15 solar farms that we've constructed in California. In Utah, you see our local gas distribution companies across our footprint are these blue-colored areas. So you see, in Utah, Wyoming — there's a little bit sticks up there into Idaho that we serve. That's one of these towns that straddles the border between Idaho and Utah.

And then if you look to Ohio and West Virginia, you'll see also our local gas distribution companies there.

The one in Utah and the one in Ohio are quite large, both of them over a million customers. So, for local gas distribution companies, very large.

The black lines you see on those maps are the interstate pipeline systems. There's about 16,000 miles of interstate pipe that we operate, and almost 55,000 miles of local gas distribution pipelines in Utah, Wyoming, a little bit into Idaho, and then you see them in Ohio, into West Virginia. When you come back to the East, starting

1	there in Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, the
2	yellow boxes are solar farms. And I'd be happy —
3	with the Commission's permission, I'll go stand by
4	this map. It might make it easier to follow. But
5	whatever works for you all. They gave me a
6	Lavaliere mic.
7	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: That'd be great.
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	Would that be helpful?
10	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir.
11	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
12	[Indicating.] And I'll try to stay out of the — so
13	people can see here. With your permission.
14	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: [Nodding head.]
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	Thank you.
17	So you see here [indicating] the solar farms
18	in California, Utah, local gas distribution company
19	<pre>- oops. I won't touch it. Don't touch it.</pre>
20	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: We have sensitive
21	technology.
22	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
23	— the gas pipelines, here [indicating]. And then
24	when you come to the East, you see the solar farms
25	here [indicating]. Maybe I'll stand over here

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[indicating]; I don't think I'll block anybody.
Solar farms here [indicating] in Georgia and South
Carolina, Tennessee, and Indiana. We have a large
wind farm in Indiana, as well. That's the blue box
here [indicating]. Then the green here
[indicating] is the geographic service territory of
what used to be called Virginia Electric and Power
Company. It's one corporate entity that has its
service territories in both Virginia and North
Carolina. We exotically called them "Virginia
Power" and "North Carolina Power." We now
exotically call them "Dominion Energy Virginia" and
"Dominion Energy North Carolina." About 110,000
customers in North Carolina; even though it's a
fairly large geography, it's a more rural part of
the State. Like I said, it's about 80 percent of
the population of Virginia. Virginia has about 8½
million citizens. You can see it borders all the
way up to Washington, DC, so we serve the Pentagon,
have lots of federal agencies, et cetera, in that
part of the State. The state capital is in
Richmond, which is somewhere there [indicating].
I've done something to it. About here
[indicating]. And then in the eastern part of the
State is the world's largest naval base, Norfolk

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Naval Station, and there's a large military contingent there of all types: Marines, the Delta Force trains there, Air Force, Navy flyers, et cetera.

The black lines here [indicating] are our interstate gas pipeline system in the eastern part of the United States. And then, as I mentioned, the local gas distribution companies [indicating]. The orange ovals you see there [indicating] — or red, whatever that color is — is gas storage, underground gas storage; it's about 1 trillion cubic feet of underground natural gas storage. You see that here on the legend.

We're in 18 states, we're doing business here.

We do have unregulated gener- — well, let me come back to Virginia. All these blue boxes here [indicating] are generating plants in Virginia, a little bit over 21,000 megawatts, and it's all types. We have nuclear reactions — four reactors in Virginia. They're actually sister plants to Summer Unit 1. Exact sister plants. Same vintage. Our North Anna Power Station, same timeframe, same exact technology as Summer 1. Very experienced nuclear operators, very good fleet operations. In New England — well, we have a gas-fired power plant

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- well, just to finish. I'm sorry. There's hydroplants. We have the world's largest pumped storage facility that we own. We own 60 percent and operate all of it. It's in the Virginia mountains, called Bath County. It's 3600 megawatts, or 3200 megawatts, of pumped storage - the traditional, old-fashioned kind, with the mountaintop reservoir, penstocks through the mountains, and then the water's collected in a lower reservoir and then pumped back up. World's largest, and that was built in the 1960s and went into operation in the '70s.

And then we have gas-fired power plants [indicating]. When I first started with the company about 23 years ago, we had — 55 percent of our power came from coal. It's now about less than 20 percent. Natural gas has grown from near nothing to about 35 percent. We have built three very large gas-fired power plants in the State, in the last five years. We have another one under construction now, which will be 1600 megawatts of power, down here in the southern part of the State. So, between coal — excuse me — between our nuclear production and our natural-gas-fired production, it's close to about 80 percent of the power in the

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State, comes from those two sources, natural gas and nuclear. We have a gas-fired power plant outside of Philadelphia. This is our merchant — this is nonregulated, so it's merchant margins, merchant fleets. We have, in Connecticut, a biofuel facility, largest in the country, 15 megawatts. We have a solar farm there. And then we have two — a nuclear facility; it's the largest generating facility in New England, produces a little bit over half of Connecticut's power. It's called Millstone Power Station; it's in Waterford, Connecticut. And then we have a gas-fired power plant in Rhode Island.

So, we're in the same business as SCANA, exactly. We create electricity, we deliver it over transmission lines — which are these lines here [indicating] you see. You can barely see them, in yellow. And then we deliver it through distribution lines in Virginia, North Carolina. And we transport and distribute natural gas, just like SCANA's businesses.

One last thing you can see here [indicating], our pipeline business in South Carolina — these black lines here — 75 percent of the State where we have facilities. And then this orange line here

[indicating] is a pipeline that we're in the last
stages of being permitted, called the Atlantic
Coast Pipeline. It's about a 600-mile pipeline
that will run from Central West Virginia down
through Virginia. A little stub here goes into
what we call the Hampton Roads area of Virginia.
Your Lowcountry is, frankly, much nicer, prettier,
but we call it the Tidewater area of the State.
And then this portion of the pipeline runs down
through North Carolina. It stops right near the
town of Lumberton, about 15 miles from the South
Carolina line. We own — we will be the operator.
We are the developer. We own 48 percent of it.
Duke Energy owns 47 percent of it, and Southern
Company owns the balance of 5 percent. We're in
the very last stages of the permitting. Should be
under construction — the first visible signs of
that should probably come next week, and then $-$ but
the actual construction, we still need several
state permits. We won't be able to start
construction until those permits come.
Finally, I'll stop with this slide. This

Finally, I'll stop with this slide. This purple box here [indicating] is called Cove Point. It is an LNG liquefaction facility where we will liquefy natural gas and export it under 20-year

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And I'll come back [indicating]. I think there's one or two more slides here.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 16]

These are our assets in South Carolina. We've got 1500 miles of pipelines; we're in 32 counties, about 75 percent of the counties in the State.

This color coding here at the bottom is expansions that we've undertaken of that pipeline system in South Carolina, since, and then we're in Jasper and Ridgeland, counties with the solar farms — one of them, quite large. This 71 megawatts is a very large solar farm, in that county.

As I mentioned to you earlier, about threequarters of a billion dollars we've invested so far in the State.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 17]

The company, together, would look like this.

We'd have about 20,000 employees. SCANA has about 5000. You see the — I'm on Slide 17. I'm sorry.

Regulated, we have a little over 3 million electric customers, or accounts: 3.2 million gas customer accounts. Generation capacity of — we would have —

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Dominion has 26,000. When you include our two fleets, we've got a 1600 megawatt plant that will be finished at the end of this year, so it'd be close to 28,000, and you can see SCANA has about 6000 megawatts; 32,000 total. Market cap would make us about \$60 billion — this is based at the end of the year. Enterprise value of \$105 billion.

The advantage for — and that would be the footprint; you see the geographic footprint of the combined company [indicating] in the East there.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 18]

And then these are the various approvals that are required. Let md turn this off so we don't get too much squawking [indicating].

Obviously, South Carolina, you can see the petition for that will be filed tomorrow here.

SCANA shareholder vote, that's their annual meeting date. I believe it's scheduled there in May. Dominion shareholders do not have to approve the transaction; SCANA's do.

North Carolina Commission, because of PSNC, the local gas distribution company that SCANA owns.

The Georgia Public Service Commission, because of the energy gas marketing company they have in Georgia.

1	FERC, NRC has to approve the transfer of the
2	license of Summer 1 to Dominion Energy.
3	Hart-Scott-Rodino. And you can see the dates
4	that we intend to file all the various proceedings
5	starting here in South Carolina.
6	That's the end of our joint presentation, I
7	believe, Jimmy, unless you have —
8	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: No, that's it.
9	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
LO	<pre>- something else?</pre>
L1	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: We're glad to
L2	take your questions.
L3	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L4	Happy to answer any questions.
L5	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Okay. Well, thank you
L6	two for your presentation. And, Mr. Addison, if
L7	you have nothing further to add at this time, we
L8	will take Commissioner questions at this time.
L9	Commissioner Hamilton.
20	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Mr. Addison.
21	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yes, sir.
22	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: If you could, tell me
23	about the tax credits. I believe, if the merger
24	goes forward, the \$2.2 billion tax rebate that
25	we've been talking about for some time?

1	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yes, sir. It's
2	about \$2 billion, in total, of tax deductions that
3	would result from taking the abandonment, and
4	that's real important to — that was important to
5	SCANA on a standalone basis and it's very important
6	in Dominion's plan, as well. So, we're doing
7	everything to protect that tax deduction.
8	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: At the full amount?
9	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yes, sir.
10	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay. I got confused
11	on some other information I saw that I thought was
12	different from that, but I'm happy to hear that
13	it's to be, still.
14	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: It is the same
15	amount. It may be a different time period that
16	they would realize the benefits, just because of
17	their tax position, but all these benefits would be
18	realized and passed on to customers.
19	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: At the same time
20	talking about that, we've talked a lot about the
21	license, the nuclear license. How do we stand on
22	that?
23	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Sir, we have
24	indicated to the NRC that we would like to
25	relinquish our license in order to take advantage

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Τ	of that very tax deduction. We understand same
2	has an interest in preserving their options, and
3	we're trying to work very cooperatively with Santee
4	to accomplish both goals. And Santee sent us a
5	copy of the letter earlier this week where they've
6	asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to delay
7	any decision for six months, just to give more time
8	to that decision. But Jim Brogdon, from Santee,
9	and I are both dedicated to working very well
10	together with each other to try to mutually
11	accomplish our goals.
12	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Mr. Farrell, does
13	Dominion have any aspirations of this license being
14	held?
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	No, sir.
17	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: You have none
18	whatsoever.
19	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
20	No, sir.
21	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Thank you, sir. I
22	don't know if both of you are aware of the fact
23	that at our last Commission Meeting some time ago,

we asked ORS to perform a study for us of the

financial conditions of SCANA, to balance the needs

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1	of the policyholder $_{[ exttt{sic}]}$ versus the reliability of the
2	company. And I assume this is still going on and
3	will still be important to this Commission to see
4	that information.
5	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yes, sir. We
6	are complying with any associated requests.
7	COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay. Thank you. I
8	think a lot of questions have arisen today, and I
9	don't want to hold the stage, so, Mr. Chairman, I
10	appreciate the time.
11	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
12	Hamilton.
13	Commissioner Randall.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN RANDALL: Thank you, Mr.
15	Chairman.
16	Thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Farrell, just — you
17	put a lot of emphasis on what Dominion's bringing

Thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Farrell, just — you put a lot of emphasis on what Dominion's bringing to the table and the pluses for South Carolina. What's going to be the plus for Dominion, if you can expand on that a little bit?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Yes, sir. When you look at this very difficult
problem that I'm sure everybody here wishes it could
just go away, but it can't, SCANA has over \$3
billion of debt on its balance sheet associated with

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the construction that has to be repaid. So we took a look at it, and we — I'm very pleased you asked the question, Mr. Vice Chairman, because we took a look at it and said we had to come up with a — how do we balance these competing interests? So you have the interests of the customers. Paramount. Very valid. And policymakers, associated with the interests of the customers. That's a very important interest that has to be accommodated as best we can.

A second interest is, there's no escaping the fact that SCANA is a private company that's held in the public markets and has shareholders. Two-thirds — and they can't be forced to sell the company. Two-thirds of their customers — of their shareholders have to approve of a combination with another company, under their charter.

And then third are the Dominion, you know, interests. If we're going to come and bring — put our — put this offer forward, this proposal forward, to the extent that it puts us on negative watch to help solve the problem of these other two constituents, there's something in it, obviously, for Dominion shareholders, or I probably wouldn't have my job. Or wouldn't have it for very long.

It is our hope and expectation that — it all

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depends on how well we bring this together.

Obviously, it's conditioned upon your approval and your accepting of our proposed regulatory program, which you'll see in the petition tomorrow, which we have described at least somewhat in the press. So depending upon how it all works out, it should — we expect it to be additive to our earnings profile over time. But it all has to work properly for that to happen. We expect it to, though. We are good operators. We can always improve. We will try our very best, but it certainly is an expectation that there will be an addition to Dominion's earning streams out of it.

So you had to try to balance and accommodate all three of these interests. The normal conversation that you would have in a combination between two public companies like — publicly traded but private companies, is, "What value will transfer to shareholders?" That would be the conversation. There wouldn't be this other leg of the conversations, "What value has to be transferred to customers?" In the first transfer of value here, almost \$12 billion of value, when compared to the alternative — one of the alternatives — is a refund, the largest in history

to utility customers, history of the United States,
\$1.3 billion in cash up front, and then these
reductions that are subsidized in the shortening of
the period, along with all the other benefits. I
hope that answers your question.
VICE CHAIRMAN RANDALL: Thank you.
MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Thank you.
VICE CHAIRMAN RANDALL: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
Randall.
Commissioner Howard.
COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Mr. Farrell, what
percentage of your generation is in an RTO.
MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
One hundred percent — well, here's —
COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Electric production.
Electric production. Let me rephrase it.
MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Yes, sir. I should be completely thorough in the
answer. Our assets that are in New England are in
NEPOOL, that RTO. Then our assets that serve our
regulated customers in Virginia and North Carolina
are yes and no. The North Carolina Commission did

1	not have any interest in joining an RTO, having
2	assets serving North Carolina customers in an RTO.
3	Virginia's legislature ordered us into an RTO some
4	years ago.
5	So the same power plants, same electrons going
6	across the same power lines, but when they hit the
7	North Carolina border, they don't know it — those
8	electrons — but they're not in an RTO anymore. So,
9	economically, North Carolina is divorced from what
LO	is the RTO that Virginia's assets are in: PJM.
L1	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Well, any of your, let's
L2	say, regulated market, what is the growth rate of
L3	that market?
L4	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L5	In our Virginia market?
L6	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Or — yeah, uh-huh.
L7	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L8	It's a — sales growth for us last year was about 1½
L9	percent.
20	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: All right. Thanks, very
21	much. Appreciate it.
22	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
23	Yes, sir. But could I just —
24	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir, follow-up?
25	Yes, sir.

1	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
2	I would not expect — depending on what the
3	Commission here wanted, but I wouldn't have any
4	expectation based on what I've seen and read that
5	the SCE&G assets would go into an RTO — unless that
6	was the wish of the Commission.
7	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Who would make that
8	decision?
9	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
10	You all.
11	COMMISSIONER HOWARD: Okay. Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
13	Howard.
14	Commissioner Elam.
15	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Good afternoon. I guess
16	Mr. Farrell started out talking about the 20-year
17	period of the charge, as opposed to 50 years. And
18	as I was understanding your chart, the reduction
19	from 50 years to 20 would be the \$8.4 billion
20	savings, and that would be just financing costs
21	over the 30-year difference?
22	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
23	You're talking about this chart here?
24	[Reference: Presentation Slide 8]
25	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Yes. I think I am.

1	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
2	I'm on — what is that, eight?
3	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Eight.
4	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
5	Yeah. I think I'll get this correct. It is the
6	actual rates that — payments that would be made
7	from customers to SCE&G over the 60-year period
8	versus 20 years, so I think that's right.
9	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: That's right.
10	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
11	So the \$8.4 billion is, if you did the August 1
12	status quo —
13	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Uh-huh.
14	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
15	<ul> <li>compared to Dominion's proposal, the difference</li> </ul>
16	is, if you stayed with the status quo, SCE&G's
17	customers, South Carolinians, would pay \$8½
18	billion, or \$8.4 billion more over the years than
19	by shortening to 20.
20	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. In that 20 years,
21	though, the customers would, in essence, be paying
22	more per month than they would under a 50-year
23	plan. That correct?
24	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
25	I don't think that's correct.

1	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
2	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: So if I could
3	weigh in on that? Compared to our 50-year plan
4	that we proposed mid-November, no, they would be
5	paying less here because they're offering a larger
6	rate decrease initially: 5 percent versus 3½.
7	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
8	And which is subsidized with \$575 million in cash
9	refunds to be made monthly.
10	COMMISSIONER ELAM: The 3½ percent, did that
11	include the projected tax savings?
12	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yes.
13	COMMISSIONER ELAM: It did?
14	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Oh, you mean
15	from tax reform?
16	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Right.
17	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Oh, sorry. No,
18	it did not. I'm sorry, I thought you were
19	referring to Commissioner Hamilton's questions
20	about the tax deduction.
21	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
22	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
23	It's confusing when taxes get involved.
24	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: No, it had not
25	been enacted until —

1	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Right.
2	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: — a few months
3	ago.
4	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Will the amount that
5	customers are, in essence, paying down per month,
6	will that decrease over the term of the 20 years,
7	or the balance decreases?
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	Both. The balance decreases, because you're
10	reducing it from 60 to 20, and the way it will work
11	— we didn't show it on this chart because it's
12	confusing. So —
13	[Reference: Presentation Slide 9]
14	— let me try to give it to you. It will be in
15	the — you'll see the detail in the filings where we
16	can explain it. I'm not an accountant.
17	COMMISSIONER ELAM: I'm not, either.
18	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
19	I apologize for that. So I get this pretty close
20	to accurate.
21	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. I pretend a lot,
22	too.
23	[Laughter]
24	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
25	Well, it's not pretending, but it's the best I can

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do, from my level of expertise. But if I were to draw it on a chart for you, think of a 20-year period, and you start out at \$25 a month, just looking at the nuclear piece of it, \$25 a month. So after the Commission approves the merger and we close, rates would be reduced by about — it's like \$7.50 [indicating]. Seven dollars and fifty cents [\$7.50] a month. We show \$7 on here, but \$7.50 a month. So you drop the rate immediately. That will be — to effectuate that, the way the math works, that we will fund with refunds: \$575 million.

So the actual rate stays the same as it was, but you are getting the effect of a 5 percent rate reduction because of these refunds, \$575 million in refunds. We do it that way because we need the cash flow to keep our credit ratings in the combined company.

Then what happens when you get to year eight, that's just when the amortization of what's left in the rate starts catching up with the subsidy. This is why I can — I'm losing myself here, but so you go — you'll start reducing from that \$7.50, which is probably going to be more when you get all of the federal tax reduction into the rates, which as

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soon as we know what it is, will happen. Then it
will go down every year. So the total left goes
down every year over the 12 years. So you'll get
to year eight, stable until year eight, and then it
goes down every year after that until it gets to
zero.
COMMISSIONER ELAM: Will there be those tax
savings even if SCE&G is not earning its approved
return on equity?
MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
I assume so, yes, sir, because it's in the rates.
This rate structure we're talking about, there's a

COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. Well, will the assumed return on equity on the recovery of this plant always be the same as the company's overall approved return on equity?

specific proposal that you will see in the filing

tomorrow that lays all this out in detail for you.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
I believe, sir. It will be in the detail. But I
believe it's set at 10.25 percent for this portion
of the bill, over the balance of the 20 years
[indicating]. I got that right; they're nodding
their heads.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: And if I could

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append to that, if you consider the billion-seven	
that's being written off and absorbed upfront, the	е
overall return, considering that billion-seven	
that's never earned, is more like 7 percent.	

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Okay. Hypothetically, could the Commission set a lower return on equity for that investment than the overall return?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

I think that would make it — I think that would be

— fall into being an insurmountable obstacle to us
going ahead with the transaction.

## COMMISSIONER ELAM: Any -

And -

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

COMMISSIONER ELAM: - fraction off that would
be insurmountable?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

It would all depend on how the rest of it all

looked. It could be, is what I'm trying to

express.

COMMISSIONER ELAM: In that vein, I believe I've heard you say that the deal depends on the BLRA staying in place. Is that the total Act, or specific pieces of it?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

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1	Certainly, I don't believe — I should caveat the
2	rest of this answer with the opening phrase, which
3	is, we'd have to look at the language —
4	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
5	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
6	<ul> <li>of whatever action was taken by the Assembly.</li> </ul>
7	But I don't believe a prospective elimination of
8	the BLRA, meaning no other — in the future — no
9	other power plant could come in and use these
LO	provisions, I don't think that would have any
L1	effect on this combination.
L2	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. So is it just the
L3	abandonment provision?
L4	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L5	I'm sorry, I don't want to — I may not get the
L6	answer exactly right. I don't want to say anything
L7	that would be incorrect. It is — I will say it
L8	this way — the answer may be yes, but I'll say it
L9	in my own words, if that's okay.
20	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
21	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
22	Which is, the portion of the law that will allow
23	you to adopt this rate proposal, that allows the
24	recovery over the 20-year period with these rate

reductions in it, and rate subsidies, and the

1	upfront payment, would have to survive.
2	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
3	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
4	I think that's —
5	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Right.
6	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
7	I'm not sure any other part of it would have to —
8	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Right.
9	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
10	<ul><li>– other than that. But I'm afraid I don't know</li></ul>
11	every element of — every single element of the
12	BLRA.
13	COMMISSIONER ELAM: I won't hold you to that.
14	What is Dominion's approved ROE in Virginia now?
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	In our base rates?
17	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Yes.
18	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
19	It's about 9.2 — or, excuse me — 10, and in our
20	riders it's 9.2, and most of the riders get a 100-
21	basis-point adder. So it's just about the same as
22	what you have in your BLRA for Summer 2 and 3, the
23	same sort of mechanism for building new power
24	plants, for example.
25	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. Those are —

1	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
2	I believe I said that correctly [indicating]. Yes.
3	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Those are the rate
4	adjustment clauses?
5	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
6	Yes, sir.
7	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	We call them riders.
10	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. You talked a little
11	bit about the solar farms you have in South
12	Carolina. What are the company's — what's the
13	company's long-term vision for building renewables?
14	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
15	Our customers want renewables. And we think it's
16	important that we meet the needs and desires of our
17	customers. We've done some very, very innovative
18	programs in our Virginia service territory, in
19	particular, but also in our North Carolina service
20	territory where we've built quite a lot of solar.
21	For example, we entered into a special contract
22	provision with Amazon, was one party, the State of
23	Virginia was another party — Dominion was the third
24	party — to allow Amazon to get 100 percent
25	renewable power from the solar farm, 80 megawatt

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farm. And the benefits, they didn't want the value of the credits, so they — but they took them and sold them into the PJM market. We've done another one with Facebook and brought a data center to central Virginia — it was a 200 megawatt solar farm — through a negotiated contract there.

At the same time, we are putting in place — we filed a special tariff seeking permission from our commission to utilize this tariff, several. would be a renewable tariff for large industrial customers who want to get 100 percent of their power from renewable sources. And then one is for residential customers. So, often you see these well, you all - excuse me, I forget. I apologize. I'm talking to you all that know a lot more about this than I do. But you often see these rate structures where - tariff structures, rather where they say it's a renewable tariff, but there's tax credits involved, you know, there's renewable energy credits, RECs, involved in it somehow, because the sun doesn't shine every minute of the day, et cetera. We've constructed a tariff in Virginia that will be actually 100 percent actual renewably — electricity produced from renewable sources, that we have put in front of our

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commission now.

Our customers want them. We have built over 2700 megawatts of solar in just the last four years. We're committed to it.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Okay. And is the majority of that the California/Utah?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

I would say, again, to be accurate about it, it's

close to 1000 megawatts in Virginia and North

Carolina, serving our utility customers.

COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. Do you have any targets for a percentage of your generating portfolio that you would like to see renewables hit in five years, ten years?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
What we'd like to do — our view of this, sir, is
you have to balance reliability, cost, with your
sustained — your impact on the environment. Those
three things, we think, have to be balanced. And
what we have made a long history of doing is
working with our commission, both in North Carolina
and in Virginia — we don't have electric assets in
Utah or Wyoming, just in our regulated states,
Virginia and North Carolina. We file an annual IRP
— Integrated Resource Plan, for those who don't

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know what I'm talking about, which I know is not
you — which we lay out the next 15 years, various
scenarios of how you could accomplish meeting the
needs of our customers as they grow over that time.
It's all different kinds of approaches. It could
be — we have one that looks like probably we'll be
building up to 5000 megawatts of solar farms for
Virginia customers over the next 15 years, for
example.

## COMMISSIONER ELAM: You -

## MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

But there's no set goal. Excuse me for interrupting. It's working with the commission in balancing these three interests.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Do you have any plans for utility-scale storage?

## $\label{eq:mr.thomasf$

We are looking hard at storage, as I think all utilities are. It's sort of the Holy Grail for renewable power, is to find really effective, reliable storage at scale. But we have not found it, to date, sir.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Mr. Addison, how many employees work at the SCANA campus in Cayce?

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: I would say

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County?

1	around 900 or so.
2	COMMISSIONER ELAM: How many work at Summer
3	Unit 1?
4	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Seven to eight
5	hundred. Of course, it ramps up significantly
6	during a refuel outage.
7	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. And I've seen the
8	promise of retaining jobs for two years. And what
9	I'm interested in is beyond that. Mr. Farrell,
10	something you said struck me that you have the
11	identical reactor design in Virginia that they have
12	at Summer 1.
13	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
14	[Nodding head.]
15	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Would we expect, after two

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

years, to see further job reductions in Fairfield

The — one of the things — I'm a lawyer by background. My father was an engineer, and so — and soldier. But, so I learned some aspects of it through just growing up. But I've learned in the utility industry not to mess around too much with staffing of nuclear power plants. It's very important that they be fully sustained, capital

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support	and	the	necessary	staffing,	to	ensure
reactor	safe	ety.				

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Can you say the same for customer service people?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
You know, it's obviously a very important question, and I think to say it more precisely, what we've done is said we will — for the next — through the end of 2019, until 2020, individuals employed by SCANA today will be employed or have all the same benefits in pay as if they were here through 2020. We will have to work through, together, the best manning or staffing — to use a more appropriate word — but I think you'd see much less will be happening at operational levels, meaning we're not going to, for example, we're not going to bring a lineman down from Virginia or North Carolina to help put the lights back on in South Carolina.

COMMISSIONER ELAM: Right.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
So as you go more toward the corporate overhead,
office, that's where you'd be more likely to see
things.

COMMISSIONER ELAM: Mr. Addison, you have said

- you said that SCE&G, SCANA, tried very hard to

1	find buyers for the company over the course of the
2	past few months. Correct?
3	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: No.
4	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
5	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: I didn't —
6	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Oh, I'm —
7	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: — mean to imply
8	that.
9	COMMISSIONER ELAM: All right. I'm sorry.
10	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: We tried very
11	hard to find a solution —
12	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay.
13	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: — for this
14	abandonment, on our own.
15	COMMISSIONER ELAM: Okay. And can you give me
16	an idea of the range of solutions you looked at?
17	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Well, I guess
18	the two bookends of that were the filing we made on
19	August 1st, under the literal reading of the BLRA
20	law, at least as we read it, and the proposal we
21	made on November 16th, with the free power plant,
22	rate reduction, et cetera. So those were the
23	bookends, and we looked at various analyses in
24	between before we made that November proposal. But
25	that was our, as I've said, putting our best foot

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forward.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: And part of that is, obviously, consistent with this proposal, selling the company. In very general terms.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Right, I'm not sure I understand the question. So we didn't seek that out.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Okay.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Mr. Farrell approached us.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Okay.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: And it's the only proposal we received.

**COMMISSIONER ELAM**: Okay. Did you ever look at selling the debt?

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yeah, our debt, all of our long-term debt — substantially all of our debt, 90-plus percent — has what's known as make-whole provisions. So, if you retire the debt early, you've got to, essentially, pay the vast majority of the interest that would've been paid over time, at that point. That's been demanded by the markets in the last few years because we're in the lowest interest-rate environment, at least in my lifetime, and I think everybody's in this room.

Τ	So investors that are putting money in for 30 to 50
2	years, in our case, were demanding that they be
3	able to get those — know they're going to get those
4	returns and not just be refinanced on the short
5	run. So it really wasn't economic to, quote, "sell
6	the debt." You've got to pay the interest anyway.
7	COMMISSIONER ELAM: You didn't look at
8	securitizing the unrecovered assets at Summer?
9	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: We did explore
10	that in concept. It's just, because of the
11	economics of paying the make-wholes on the debt,
12	you're going to incur the interest you were going
13	to incur, plus you're going to incur the new
14	interest on the securitized debt, as well.
15	COMMISSIONER ELAM: I'm sorry, just one
16	moment.
17	[Brief pause]
18	That's all I have. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
20	Elam.
21	Commissioner Bockman.
22	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Thank you, Mr.
23	Chairman.
24	Good afternoon, gentlemen. Mr. Farrell, on
25	your page 18 of the slides, which is "Key approvals

1	and estimated filing dates," that you shared with
2	us —
3	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
4	[Indicating.]
5	[Reference: Presentation Slide 18]
6	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: — these are the key
7	approvals. Are there others?
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	I don't believe so.
10	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Will you be filing a
11	registration statement with the SEC?
12	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
13	I don't know the answer to that question.
14	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yeah, we will.
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	Yes, we will.
17	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Do you know when you
18	would be doing that? Mr. Addison, perhaps maybe
19	you know?
20	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: I don't know,
21	specifically. I suspect some of our attorneys
22	know, that are in the room.
23	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
24	March. Sounds like March.
25	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Does the SEC have to

1	approve this transaction?
2	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
3	No, sir.
4	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: How about the Federal
5	Trade Commission?
6	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
7	No, sir.
8	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Justice?
9	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
10	No, sir. FERC does, and Hart-Scott- — well, Hart-
11	Scott-Rodino.
12	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Would be —
13	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
14	Yes, sir.
15	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: FTC, right.
16	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Yes. How long do you
17	think it will take to secure these key approvals?
18	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
19	We are hopeful that, assuming the various approving
20	agencies thought it was a good idea to go ahead
21	with it and approved it, we'd hopefully close
22	during the third quarter.
23	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Close in the third
24	quarter and have these approvals secured by that
25	time.

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MR.	<b>THOMAS</b>	F.	FARRELL,	ΙI	[DOMINION]	<b>ENERGY</b> ]	

Yes, sir. So the refund checks could be coming to the customers this year.

COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: How confident are you that you will be able to secure all of these approvals.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]: I'm not completely familiar with all the rules that you all have, but I heard the lawyer from ORS - Ijust want to make sure that I don't say something I'm not supposed to. I am, personally, confident that we will get the approvals, because I think it's a fair resolution of a very, very difficult problem.

COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: In your due diligence, I'll call it that — it may not be the exact term that you would use — in your assessment of this transaction, you're aware that there are a number of pending lawsuits concerning the abandonment and the consequences of that. How has your company evaluated the risk of that litigation?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]: You'll see there's provisions about those in the merger agreement, that you can see, sir, and I don't want to try to restate them because they are

1	very precisely worded. But we certainly have taken
2	those into account.
3	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: And the investigations
4	that the U.S. Attorney's office, the Attorney
5	General's office might be conducting?
6	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
7	We are aware of them, yes, sir.
8	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Okay. Are you aware
9	that we have a proceeding before this Commission,
LO	which the ORS has initiated, which may have some
L1	effect on the rates here? You are aware of that?
L2	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L3	Yes, sir.
L4	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Okay. And you have
L5	factored that in, as well?
L6	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L7	Yes, sir.
L8	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: And that relief that
L9	ORS requests could be parallel to a retroactive
20	application of the General Assembly's action in,
21	perhaps, amending or changing dramatically the Base
22	Load Review Act. And if that's a — if a change in
23	the General Assembly — in a retroactive application
24	of an amendment, say, that you would disfavor in
25	the Base Load Review Act, if this Commission were

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1	to grant the relief that the ORS has requested, how
2	would that affect this transaction?
3	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
4	I think it would make it, probably, insurmountable
5	to close it.
6	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: We'll see the petition,
7	I guess, tomorrow, but on your page 18, there, you
8	basically offered us, it sounds like — or looks
9	like, in the one sentence, that last sentence there
10	<ul> <li>three alternatives, in terms of relief.</li> </ul>
11	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
12	Uh-huh.
13	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: What's the difference,
14	in terms of the transaction?
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	Any one of the three. I understand that there has
17	been some debate from the parties who have appeared
18	before this Commission about what the jurisdiction
19	of the Commission is around mergers. I really — we
20	didn't want to engage in the debate. And we say
21	there are — and full sentences are in the merger;
22	this is sort of a summary of what's in the merger

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agreement itself. But if it is within the

that, then we'd ask you to approve it.

jurisdiction of the Commission and you all find

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some reason — and I'm not entering into the debate;
I'm just saying I've heard of this debate — that
the Commission feels like it does not have the
jurisdiction, we'd hope that you'd find that it's
in the public interest or causes no harm to the
public interest, as an alternative.
COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: So you would have no
preference. Any one of those alternatives would be
satisfactory.
MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Any one of those three alternatives would not
prohibit a closing of the transaction.

COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Mr. Farrell, I have a slightly different question. On page 13 of your slides, which is "Dominion Energy Who we are," your identification of who you are —

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
[Indicating.]

[Reference: Presentation Slide 13]

COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: — the mission statement that you make there at the bottom of that page, "Serve our customers safely and reliably," I don't see in that mission statement any expression of serving your customers efficiently or economically. How does that — where does that factor into your

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mission?

# MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

We have among the lowest rates in the country. And if you compare our 0&M costs per customer, in kilowatt-hours, for all the various elements you can look at, you will see that they are among the lowest in the United States.

We take that responsibility very seriously.

Our rates are well below the national averages.

And I just — that's assumed in the culture of our company, as a part of our four values, which include excellence to provide low-cost, reliable, safe service to our customers. That is a hallmark of our company's history.

COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Well, you might want to — I wouldn't suggest to you, but, you know, you might consider including that, perhaps, in your mission statement to make it clear to us and your prospective customers, if that comes to pass.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

Commissioner, I will talk to my folks about that as we are departing.

1	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
2	They may have heard you and I may not need to talk
3	to them.
4	COMMISSIONER BOCKMAN: Thank you, very much.
5	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
6	Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
7	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
8	Bockman.
9	Commissioner Fleming.
10	COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Well, unfortunately,
11	being in the position I am in, everyone has — all
12	of the questions I was planning to ask have been
13	all asked. And I was especially interested in how
14	you are dealing with renewables, which Commissioner
15	Elam asked you, since it seems like you're very
16	traditional with what you have in your portfolio
17	right now. But with those questions having been
18	asked, what I would like to hear from you, we've
19	heard what you're planning to do immediately and
20	then right away, but what would you envision for
21	South Carolina, say, 10 years from now, and how you
22	would — what kind of utility you would be in?
23	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
24	I think it would be — that's a wonderful question.
25	We are actively engaged in the states in which we

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do business in economic development activities.

You have a very good record of that in South

Carolina, bringing new businesses here. An

important — critical, actually — part of that is

efficient, cost-efficient, reliable utility

service, both gas and electric. Absolutely

critical to economic development activities.

Part of what we hope, assuming that the regulatory approvals are secured, if we start by saying there's enormous uncertainty in South Carolina right now over what's going to happen to SCE&G, not only — I mean, will it even be viable as an economic entity? We hope we can solve that problem immediately, and get some relief to customers almost immediately, within 90 days. But we want to be an active, engaged citizen of this State.

I think, actually, if you look at what we've done with our pipeline expansions, just in two years we've done several hundred million dollars' — \$300 million — worth of pipeline expansions in the State of South Carolina. We are very interested in meeting our customers' needs. And we recognize the very important part of that is sustainability, environmental footprint, cost-efficiency. Scale

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will help with that. SCE&G/SCANA is at a difficult size to deal with many issues in the capital markets. Particularly, now. It's in a very difficult position now. Frankly, I think very, very difficult, perhaps insurmountable, to deal with on its own. I think that's Mr. Addison's — he certainly can speak for himself.

So I think that — we're by no means perfect, ma'am, not by any stretch of the imagination, but we work very hard to be as excellent as we can be. We have a long way to go to achieve that. We still had 80-some people get hurt last year. I don't know if it's 84 or 85, but it's one of those. We need to get that to zero. We need to help people expand the economies of their states.

I think the generation mix will probably look quite different, today. But it all depends on what the Commission wants, along with all the stakeholders. We have some older gas plants in this State, not as efficient as the new gas-fired power plants, for example, that we are building that are base-load power plants. That's why we're 35 percent gas-fired right now. That's an actual production of electricity. We have base-load gas-fired power plants.

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But that's all a conversation that — you know
our perspective is that's a conversation you have
with stakeholders that are very interested in how
electricity is generated, and ultimately the
Commission has to approve the different ways we go
about our business.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Having a Fortune 500 corporate headquarters in South Carolina has also been a very — I think that SCE&G has played a very big role in having that presence here. How will you — what are you envisioning in terms of that, maintaining that position —

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Yes, ma'am.

**COMMISSIONER FLEMING**: — for South Carolina?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

Yes, ma'am. We have committed that the headquarters of SCE&G will stay in Cayce. And, you know, we made a similar commitment in Utah, and I don't know what the — I don't want to stray into potential violations of rules, but I think if people were to ask in Utah how they feel about us as a corporate citizen, whether it's to the political establishment or whoever else, I think they would say we were very good corporate

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citizens, and we've only been there two years.

We have agreed to increase the charitable contributions that SCANA has been able to afford by about 30 percent.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Okay. That's good. And I want to go back to the renewables one more time. I know you talked about what you've done with Facebook and Amazon and the legislation that had to be passed and worked out. South Carolina has been a little slow coming to that, but I think I could confidently say that the customer is really enthusiastic about that and moving forward on that But it means that the PSC and the General Assembly would have to work together to, you know, pass legislation to make some of those things And what role would you play in that part of making things like that happen?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Ma'am, we view our job as to follow public policy,
but we do think it's an important part of our
responsibility to make sure the policymakers know
what all the various impacts are: cost, liability,
about the environmental gains, et cetera. That's
the role we think we should play is to provide as
much information as we can to the policymakers, and

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them to make the policy decisions.

For example, one thing I didn't mention is we are looking at — some of our policymakers are very interested in us building an offshore wind farm. This would be 26 miles off the coast of Virginia, so it would not be - you would not be able to see the turbines from the coastline. We have entered we are finishing negotiations; we have a term sheet with a Danish company, called Ørsted Power, which is expert in installing offshore wind, to put in two test turbines to see if they can sustain in that environment. We don't want to deploy 2000 megawatts without - obviously, we would need permission from our commission to do that - without knowing a lot more about how they would perform in that kind of an environment. But we respond to what our policymakers want us to do. We will be involved in discussions — we hope to be involved in discussions, if people will listen to us — on what we think all the different ramifications are.

But we are by no means opposed to renewable power. We have built very little — there's no wind, in Virginia. It's not a good resource.

Although, we have been trying to build it in the Virginia mountains for years, and the local county

1	won't give us zoning approval because they don't
2	want to see the turbines on the mountaintops.
3	COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Okay. And, also, could
4	I ask you what you are planning to go before
5	Georgia and North Carolina to ask, in your petition
6	to grant approval of the merger? Will it be
7	similar to what you're asking here?
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	Ma'am, I don't know the answer to that question. I
10	apologize. Because of different state laws, in
11	some states it's quite clear that there has to be
12	merger approval, so — probably, in North Carolina,
13	you have to get — you need commission approval, I
14	think.
15	[Reference: Presentation Slide 18]
16	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: We do in both,
17	for the transfer, with North Carolina and Georgia.
18	COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Okay. All right.
19	Great, thank you.
20	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
21	Thank you, ma'am.
22	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you, Commissioner
23	Fleming.
24	Commissioners, any other questions for these
25	two nanelists?

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#### [No response]

Well, if not, I've got a few for you. I'd like to thank you for your presentation and for your time in being here.

I'm going to start off with two kinds of general questions for each of you — and, Ms. Hudson, please stop me if I get too close to being out of bounds of an allowable ex parte. I'm going to be in between the lines on this one, though. But, Mr. Farrell, I'd start with you. You talked about - obviously, you made the statement that we have a problem here; we wish it would go away, and it's not going to go away. And you've also stated that you've put a lot on the line, here, yourselves. You even have been placed on a negative-watch by the major credit rating agencies because of this, in addition to other things you brought to the table. But I would ask you, in addition to your offer here, back to the ratepayer, what would you say to the South Carolina ratepayers who think it's not enough, that more needs to be done for the ratepayer?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

I think that's an excellent question, Mr. Chairman.

I think, if you look at this, the way the offer  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +\left($ 

1	shakes out, about 70 — little bit more than 70 —
2	percent of what they have paid in will be paid
3	back, but it is a — and there will be — instead of
4	paying out over 60 years, it's reduced
5	significantly to 20. The total combination is
6	worth over \$12 billion in value to those customers,
7	compared to the status quo. And, unfortunately,
8	the choice is going to have to be made. If the
9	Legislature repeals the BLRA, I'm highly confident
LO	<ul><li>– Jimmy's sitting right here; he can speak for</li></ul>
L1	himself — I'm highly confident they will pursue an
L2	appeal of that through the various systems,
L3	commissions, state courts, et cetera, and Jimmy
L4	showed you on that first chart what the
L5	alternatives are, B and C alternatives
L6	[indicating].
L7	I wish that I — like I say, you can't — uh-oh.
L8	uh-oh. I made it disappear. It did disappear.
L9	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: It's okay.
20	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
21	Unfortunately, we can't make it disappear.
22	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: We can't.
23	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
24	Unfortunately, there's a choice that has to be made
) E	hetween the status aug and the future. And our

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offer is an effort to relieve as much of that as we can bring to the table. It's far more than SCANA can bring to the table on its own. And we will do our very best to do anything else we can to help out.

I know it's a very difficult choice. It can't be wished away. It has to be dealt with. And we think that — I've said in another forum that, is it perfect? Does it solve every problem that a South Carolinian has, with the history of this? No, it does not. Is it a very good proposal? We think it is. And we're hopeful that the "perfect" won't be the enemy for the "very good."

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: And I thank you for your answer. And just one quick follow-up before I move to Mr. Addison, and then back to you. You recognize the plight of South Carolina ratepayers.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Yes, sir. I understand. And that's why we framed
this — we thought it was important to get money in
their hands as soon as possible. A thousand
dollars is a lot of money to a residential customer
and, depending upon how the Commission wants to
structure it, you know, with industrials and the
churches and the government entities and all that,

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it could be more. But we thought it was very important to get money in their hands as quickly as possible.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Well, thank you. I've got a few questions for you, going forward, more detailed than that general question. But, Mr. Addison, I want to come back to you with something similar. You are now the face of SCANA. And with that being said, what is your take? What do you think — is there anything else, in your mind — as he said, it's not going to go away. Is there anything else in your mind, as the face of SCANA, that can be done?

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: I don't know of anything else. I know two weeks after our leadership changes were announced, the president of SCE&G, Mr. Kissam, presented our best plan that we thought we could present and remain a financially viable company. That clearly was not acceptable to the policymakers, to the customers of SCE&G, to various parties in South Carolina. That's why, when Mr. Farrell called, we listened to the proposal. And this proposal, as you can see, goes billions further than we can go. And I just don't know anything else we can do on our own and remain

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a financially viable entity.

And this is minuscule in the scheme of this challenge, but, officially, January 1, I took this responsibility. January 2, I walked in the boardroom and said, "I think the best option is for us to sell a 170-plus-year-old company in order to get these benefits to customers." That's a very, very difficult decision, but I think the best decision given the challenges we have.

As I said you on August 1st, when we first walked in here, I deeply regret where we are, but the world changed radically in a lot of ways in the time since that construction project started, and I believe this is the best solution to help stabilize the environment, for everyone involved to move forward.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: And you also stated to Commissioner Elam earlier you had no other offers.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: We did not.

This is the only proposal we have.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir. Mr. Farrell, I want to come back to you for some further questions. Commissioner Howard asked a question about RTOs and that sort of thing, and I think you talked about a piece of North Carolina being in an

1	RTO, and I'm aware of that being in PJM. I think
2	one of their commissioners may even sit on that PJM
3	board — the North Carolina commissioner, I'm
4	talking about. But still, what you're saying is,
5	while that is in your territory, it's considered
6	non-RTO, the part that's in North Carolina. Is
7	that correct?
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	Yes, sir.
LO	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: And if I'm not mistaken,
L1	that part of northeastern North Carolina is heavy
L2	in renewables, heavy in wind energy. Is that
L3	right?
L4	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
L5	Solar.
L6	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: And you have a good bit
L7	of wind resources over there, too, near the Outer
L8	Banks. Is that — or is that not in your footprint?
L9	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
20	It's not — we do not.
21	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: That's in Progress — Duke
22	Energy Progress' —
23	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
24	Must be. We're in the northeastern quadrant. I'm
25	unfamiliar with what you're speaking of, sir.

1	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: So those resources that
2	I'm talking about are not Dominion.
3	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
4	No, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: All right. Back to the
6	RTO thing, in your discussion with Mr. Addison, did
7	the fact that South Carolina is a non-RTO state and
8	you're accustomed to being in PJM, did that enter
9	into your discussions? Did it raise any
10	complications in your discussions with Mr. Addison
11	or the proposed offer you have here?
12	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
13	No, sir.
14	MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: No.
15	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
16	We are perfectly fine with whatever policy choices
17	South Carolina wants to make.
18	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: The vertically
19	integrated —
20	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
21	Absolutely.
22	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: — utilities?
23	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
24	Yes, sir. No interest in — you know, there's
25	positives and negatives to RTOs. But our North

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Carolina	service	territ	ory is	not	in an	RT0	and	our
Virginia	service	territ	ory is	So	we're	e qui	ite	
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change.								

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: And that's the first time I've heard that issue come up. It's never come up.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Never came up.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Next, we're somewhat familiar with your commissioners, as we are in other states, but Virginia's laws for IRPs, integrated resource plans, what can you tell me about that? Does the Virginia commission have any teeth when it comes to approval of integrated resource plans, or do they accept them as information, as we have to do here in South Carolina?

# MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

I would describe everything our commission does as having teeth. But to be completely accurate with respect to your question, I think it's like — it sounds to me like it's like you have here in South Carolina; it's informational filings.

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CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Ten-year IRPs?

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

Fifteen.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Fifteen. Back to my next thing, I think you pretty much addressed this with Commissioner Elam. Your employees and economicdevelopment and job concerns here in South Carolina, you've stated that the corporate headquarters would remain in Cayce. But, of course, I don't know that you can answer, going forward beyond 2020, what impact this might have on employees, and I'm talking about — I think you got into a discussion with him about a nuclear facility, but I'm talking about line crew, customer service, that sort of thing. I know you're not going to send a lineman down here, as you said, from Virginia. I get that. But what sort of shakeout - because there are a lot of South Carolinians who are employed by this company and have been for many, many years.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
Yes, sir. Thank you. Just to be — make sure I'm
completely accurate, when I say the corporate
headquarters, I'm talking about of SCE&G, will be
remaining —

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### CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: In Cayce.

## MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

- in Cayce. Yes, sir. I want to be completely transparent with you. The answer to your question, I can't answer it as completely as I'm sure you would like, but I will tell you from our experience, is that there is likely to be very little impact on line jobs, linemen and the people working in the field and working in operations. our experience, that is very — that would be very It will be — where there are people unlikely. doing the same job is where you would tend to see some redundancy. But I'll say this: It's a big It's a big company. There's lots of company. retirements coming. You know, baby boomers actually are retiring now. So there's going to be lots of job opportunities within the greater family, for everybody, and we've said from the beginning of this, our conversations, that if somebody works for Dominion Energy in South Carolina, if there's a redundancy but there's a job in Virginia or in Utah or in some other state, we'll be happy to have them come. But I know that doesn't solve South Carolina's problem, but I would think, to answer your question as accurate as I

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CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Well, I'm -

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]: That's where most of the jobs are.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: — aware of your presence here, even though it's been in an unregulated status the last couple of years, last two to three years, I guess, in your gas side, so we are aware that you've been here in our State for a few years.

Mr. Addison, if you could, just — if you could touch on any concerns you might have along those lines. I've heard from Mr. Farrell. I'd like to hear from you.

MR. JIMMY E. ADDISON [SCANA]: Yeah. Mr.

Farrell can assure you that this is a central issue to our discussions along the way. This is very, very personal to me. We've held over a dozen meetings this week with employee groups around all three states, laying out both the impact, as we know it today, and the timing of information we'll be rolling out. We're putting together integration teams now, in planning. I'm hopeful that these required approvals will be granted, from the last slide we presented earlier.

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We do have substantial retirements coming. In
fact, in the economy that we're in with what an
economist would call near-full employment — about a
4 percent unemployment rate — it will be
challenging to find people to fill all the jobs,
were we on our own. It has become more challenging
with the difficulty we've been in in the last six
months. We are losing a lot of folks because of
the uncertainty of the situation we're in.
If you set all that aside, we project
somewhere between 4 to 10 percent, depending upon
the demographics of the area will be retiring

If you set all that aside, we project somewhere between 4 to 10 percent, depending upon the demographics of the area, will be retiring naturally over the next several years because the baby boomers, folks my age and older, are retiring. So I heard Tom's H.R. folks say over and over in these employee meetings this week, we expect to be able to meet a majority of any of these impacts through voluntary attrition. That won't be all of them, and that's why I wanted the runway, if you will, for financial protection that was negotiated in.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
And just, if I could, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir.

MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

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That was our experience in Utah, was that, through the voluntary programs, voluntary retirement programs, giving additional benefits for an early retirement, things like that, most of this issue was taken care of through a voluntary piece.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you. Let me move to another subject just for a second. Mr. Farrell, as you know, we do not regulate Santee Cooper here, in this State, and as you are well aware, their percentage ownership of the two units. concerns, if any, did you and Mr. Addison discuss about disagreements - possible disagreements - with SCANA and Santee Cooper over the licensing and anything related to the federal license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission? I know Mr. Addison stated earlier that Santee Cooper has asked for them to delay, I think, six months, and he referenced, I think, Mr. Brogdon's letter, or something, with Santee Cooper. But are you concerned about any of that and the implications from the tax deduction standpoint?

# MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

The tax deduction is an important part of the economics of the transaction, but, as you'll see in the merger agreement, it's dealt with — those

1	implications are dealt with there, I think,
2	adequately. Now, if part of your question is —
3	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: I really want to — I
4	think we've dealt with the tax deductions in other
5	Commissioners' —
6	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
7	Are you talking about the transfer of the license,
8	for example?
9	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: That, and potential
10	lawsuits between the two, anything like that. Do
11	you have any concerns along those lines?
12	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
13	We view, following their — as I understand it, it
14	has been — SCANA has been — SCE&G has been
15	attempting to negotiate a transfer of their 55
16	percent to Santee Cooper, which we think is a
17	perfectly fine idea. And we would support that,
18	going forward.
19	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Thank you. Two more, and
20	I think I'm about done. Commissioner Fleming asked
21	you some questions, I think, about renewables. I
22	don't know how familiar you are here in South
23	Carolina with our Act 236, which is the Distributed
24	Energy Program Act, which basically allowed for
25	distributed generation and is known as our "solar

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bill" here in South Carolina, and the possibility
of some of our investor-owned utilities nearing or
almost hitting that cap. Are you concerned about
that cap needing to be raised so that you can
continue to push out distributed generation, or are
you concerned about that — I'm not quite as
familiar with where the limits are in Virginia, so
I just wondered if you could address that.

# MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry, I'm just not familiar enough with it. I haven't analyzed it.

# CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Okay. Lastly -

# MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

I know you have the law; I'm just not as familiar with where they are and what it all means, is what I-I'd have to look at it further.

CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: Yes, sir. Lastly, a lot of the focus or the attention has been on the electric-service side, and with this merger you're also taking on a new LDC in South Carolina Electric & Gas. Could you talk a little bit about the merger or the takeover, if you will, of two LDCs? I know you're already in the gas business heavily, as you said, but you are taking on an LDC here that we regulate here in South Carolina. I know you

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cited several storage facilities you have in the Northeast and other areas. Could you address anything there, any economies of scale, benefits, or minuses, I mean, or negatives, if you can address that, Mr. Farrell?

### MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:

We think that local gas distribution businesses are excellent businesses. They provide a vital need for economies of the states where they Most states don't have enough gas are. infrastructure at the local levels. The Southeast does not have enough gas pipeline infrastructure to meet its growing needs. So we've been in the local gas distribution business for over 75 years in our company. Longer, actually, if you include our company in the West. And those are very large local gas distribution companies — the one in Utah and the one Ohio - larger than the gas assets that SCANA owns in South Carolina and larger than the assets that are in North Carolina.

I think it's a critically important business, and one that we invest a lot in to have reliability and safety around the pipes, renewing the pipes.

And, unfortunately, the interconnection of pipeline systems between our region, where most of the

1	storage is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, would be
2	difficult to take any advantage of that for the
3	benefit of South Carolinians without more
4	infrastructure.
5	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: And you've already said
6	you're working — you're the operator of a big
7	project you're about to start, so —
8	MR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, II [DOMINION ENERGY]:
9	Yes, sir.
10	CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: With that, I don't think
11	I have any further questions.
12	Commissioners, any further questions or any
13	follow-up for these two panelists?
14	[No response]
15	Again, thank you for your time, thank you for
16	being with us today. And if there's nothing
17	further, this allowable ex parte briefing is
18	adjourned.
19	[WHEREUPON, at 4:57 p.m., the proceedings
20	in the above-entitled matter were
21	adjourned.]
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## CERTIFICATE

I, Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM-GNSC, do hereby certify that the foregoing is, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and correct transcript of all the proceedings had in an Allowable Ex Parte Proceeding held before THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA in Columbia, South Carolina, according to my verbatim record of same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, on this the  $15^{\rm th}$  day of  $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$  January , 2018.

Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M-GNSC

Hearings Reporter, PSC/SC

My Commission Expires: January 27, 2021.